NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PSEUDOGNAPHALIUM LUTFOALBUM (ASTERACEAE: GNAPHALIEAE)

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ABSTRACT

The historical presence of Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum in Colorado and Pennsylvania is documented by collections from the 19% century, and it is first reported from Louisiana by a recent collection. The species is common in the southern half of California and locally common in southern Florida but uncommon or rare in other states. Historical collections from ballast also record its presence in New York, Oregon, and Washington, but it has not persisted in any of those states.

RESUMEN

La presencia histórica de Pseudographalium Inteoalbum en Colorado y Pennsylvania está documentada mediante colecciones desde el siglo XIX, y esta es la primera cita de Luisiana mediante una colección reciente. La especie es frecuente en la mitad sur de California y localmente en el sur de Florida pero poco frecuente o rara en otros estados. Las colecciones históricas procedentes de lastre tambien senalan su presencia en New York, Oregón, y Washington, pero no ha persistido en ninguno de estos estados.

Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum (L.) Hilliard & Burtt has been known in the United States from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Florida, and New York (as summarized by Kartesz 1999), and recent reports have expanded the range to include New Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas (Nesom 2001, 2002). A recent collection from Louisiana, as well as historical collections from Colorado and Pennsylvania, are reported here.

LOUISIANA. Winn Parish: roadside along Hwy 84, 0.3 mi W of Cooley Methodist Church, ca. 1.35 mi WSW of Winnfield, area of Kisatchie National Forest, sandy soil in area of pine woods, ca. 1.00 plants scattered along 50 feet of roadside, 10 Apr 2004. Nesum G2004-8 (BRT LSU, LSUS, MO, NY, NCU, UC, US). COLORADO. [Fermont Co]: Canon City, along ditches, 2.2 Jul 1872, Redfield 188.5 (NY). PENN-SYLVANIA. [Philadelphia Co]: Philadelphia, Girard Point, in ballast, Aug 1877, Parker sn. (NY). NEW YORK, NY, ballast filling, at northern terminus of 8th. Avc., Jul 1879, Brown sn. (NY).

Mitchell and Tucker (1997) listed *Pscudognaphalium luteoalbum* for New York as a non-native, non-persistent species; the 1879 collection from an early ballast site cited above perhaps is the basis for that citation. An early record of a ballast waif in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is added here. Historical collections from Oregon (Portland in 1902) and Washington (Bingen) also record introductions through ballast, and the species apparently has not persisted in those places (Cronquist 1955; Chambers & Sundberg 1998).

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The cited collection from Colorado indicates that the species was present in that state more than a hundred years ago, it seems remarkable that it has not been documented there since then (e.g., Weber & Wittman 1994) but it perhaps is an indication, as probably true also for Oregon, Washington, New York, and Pennsylvania, that winter cold limits the distribution.

Pscudognaphalium luteoalbum is common in the southern half of California and locally common in southern Florida but uncommon or rare in other states. Relatively scattered and recent collections, however, indicate that it is naturalized and actively expanding its range into inland regions, and it probably should be expected to occur abundantly across the Gulf Coast region, once established. In the U.S.A., plants flower April through October and have been collected from roadsides, fields, gardens, ditches, riparian areas, and other disturbed sites. The species apparently is native to Eurasia and has been reported to occur in Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. It has been collected from scattered localities in Mexico.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to the staff at NY for their help during a recent visit, and I enjoyed the company of my mother on the April 10th afternoon of cudweed observations in Louisiana.

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